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EDMONTON BULLETIN, MAY 5, 1888.

SQUATTERS AND SQUATTING.

A cry is being raised in Ottawa that the squatter must go. Squatters, it seems, are a nuisance and ought to be suppressed. It is gravely proposed by some newspapers to suppress squatting on unsurveyed land altogether, and there is reason to believe that pressure is being brought to bear on the government to the end that such a prohibition shall be made. The new bill, however, makes no mention of any such proposition, and it may be that all parties have concluded that the squatter, like the heathen Chinee, will not go, and might as well be left alone; or it may be that the matter is only held in abeyance until a more convenient season.

It is hard to see how the injury a man can do to himself by striking out for himself beyond other settlers whether the land is unsurveyed or not. The ultimate professed object of the railroad schemes, colonization schemes and land regulations is to get the land settled upon, and what great harm can the settler do by going a little ahead of the ordinary side to settlement if he be so minded. To an ordinary observer it would not appear that he was doing harm but rather good by exploring and experimenting in new fields and demonstrating whether it was advisable to push public improvements such as railroads and surveys in that direction, or to attempt to direct a regular immigration to that region. It seems however that these squatters frequently happen to settle in choice locations such as river crossings and other prospective town sites, and thereby talk the plans of the government, the syndicate, and speculators a preserver in the getting of other people's money without working for it. For although nominally squatters have no rights actually they have, and up to the present no attempt has been made at their forcible eviction. The C.P.R. has been defeated from its first project West has been misdirected on its account, been left severely alone. He has been threatened with various terrors, and still worse has been left to remain in a state of uncertainty for several years. But after all he has not been molested, and from the prominent place that himself and his rights have recently taken in the debates in the house it is not likely that he will be any worse off in the future than in the past. It is too bad, of course, that a poor man would be going out into the unsurveyed parts of the country run a chance of becoming a millionaire by settling on a future town site, and great care is taken that once the surveys are made he shall have no such opportunity. This part is to build up the fortunes of others, not his own, and when he strikes out for himself beyond the control of the land sharks he in one becomes an outcast—by catching the chances which they look upon as belonging by original right to them. For this reason, if the sharks had their way, he must go.

One of the reasons given for the proposed prohibition of squatting in advance of survey is that by this means compact settlements would be made, which might only be allowed to advance at a rate that would be consistent to the government in the prosecution of the surveys or the construction of public works. What a benevolent provision that would be! The settlers could be herded like sheep in an odd country turnip field, to be allowed to advance to fresh pastures as the fence was removed ahead of them. Then the land shark's bulldozer would have done. Then strong combinations could be formed and pressure brought to bear to have the boundaries remain in the one place until every atom of speculative land within that limit had been sold or made satisfactorily valuable, or to have settlement turned in

certain directions that would be most advantageous to the aforesaid speculators. Then instead of a speculator being obliged to invest his capital far in advance of settlement and take at least a few chances of not realizing on his investment, he would have the world, so to speak, by the back of the neck, and could buy to-day from the government with a certainty of selling to-morrow when the pale of settlement was advanced a step further west. Then the happy days would have come and the North West be the shark's heaven. No wonder, therefore, the impossibilities, these men like to talk and gloat over the idea of having their deadly enemy—the squatter—their slave, as the proposed regulation would make him. Thank providence that the issue is not ripe for such a just yet, and those who would like to see it can only enjoy its blessings in their minds. As long as Canada is a free country every Canadian has an inherent right to a share of the public domain, for his own use, whether he obtains it by conforming with the ordinary government regulations, or by squatting in advance of survey, and it will be a day for the North West and for Canada when the exercise of that right is prohibited.

It is not, however, upon the actual squatter that the greater number of the evils of the wrath of the speculators are outpoured. It is upon the land he is a friend in human shape known as the speculative settler, and is known for his utter abolition that they most intensively call. All admit that the actual squatter is frequently if not always a valuable settler, but the speculative squatter must be cast out root and branch, and in order to do this no mistake may be made the actual squatter must go with him. Such is the argument, showing the inconsistency of the use it. When they ask that the innocent shall be punished with the guilty they show that it is not justice but their own advancement that they desire.

But who is this speculative squatter? Any man who squats on land which he expects to increase in value not altogether from his own exertions is a speculator. Every man who squats on land in the North West does so with this idea, so of course all are speculators and should be wiped out. Generally, however, a speculative squatter is considered to be a person who employs others to live on and improve the land which he desires to hold and from which he expects to benefit by the inevitable increase in value. This is certainly speculation pure and simple but no more so than would be the case of a man who has purchased land, and cut through from the government, and who is not under the necessity of improving it or living on it at all. If speculation is wrong in the one case it is wrong in the other, and yet while the one form is frowned upon the other is encouraged in every possible way. It is not then the mere speculating that is the sin, it is the form in which it is carried out. It is right to provide the land altogether and let it remain waste for an indefinite period, but it is wrong to secure the claim by spending money upon the land itself in making improvements that will increase its value and that of the surrounding country by the amount of the value of the return from this cultivation and improvement, thereby feeling the same in almost every particular as if an actual settler had taken the land. The difference between the two methods of speculating is that in the one case a certain small sum of money passes directly into the hands of the government, while in the other the government does not receive the money directly, but the same or generally a much larger amount is spent in directly improving the country by increasing the area under cultivation and the amount of crop, as well as supporting the money resident on the land, and the revenue of the government is increased in proportion. By which method does the government and the country reap the greatest benefit—from speculative purchasing or speculative squatting? Undoubtedly from the latter. The purchaser demands that the squatter shall go, but it is hard to see what argument can be advanced for the abolition of the one that would not apply equally as well to the abolition of the other.

It is true that land speculation in any form should not be permitted in this country—that

it is wrong. It is true that two wrongs do not make a right. But it is good policy to follow the saying, "Of two evils choose the least." Why then should the government speculative purchasing be retained while that of speculative squatting, the lesser evil is compelled to go? Rather abolish the purchase system altogether; or while charging a moderate price for the land compel the making of a certain amount of improvements before the patent shall issue. By this means a wholesale purchase of land with the intention of allowing it to lie unimproved would be stopped, and the making of the necessary improvements would compel the circulation of at least a small amount of money amongst the neighboring actual settlers, and would be a great help to them.

While the right of the squatter before survey to his land, after survey it is found to be on a section open for homesteading, is recognized in the new land bill, nothing is said as to what course is likely to be pursued towards him should he be so unfortunate as to homestead land which is then found to be—that is in the hands of the syndicate or other parties or received by government. Is he to be left to their tender mercies, to be ejected by process of law? It is a question to be decided yet whether the courts will sustain the squatter or not; nor can it be known until it has been decided by test cases, which are being heard and made a first step has been passed. In the meantime let such squatters, of which there are a number in this vicinity, hold on to their land without fear. A great deal depends upon themselves and on others in a like position throughout the country. There is no fear that they will be ejected on short notice, and they may make a first step in the direction of what they will be ejected at. At any rate the longer they remain in occupation the better their title becomes. Although they are not strong in either numbers or money they have right on their side, and at this time and in this country right properly maintained can scarcely be overriden by mere might.

The actual settler, the man who throws his money, his prospects and his very life into the improvement of the country, whether he be settled in advance or in rear of survey, whether according to the rules and regulations or not, is the man the country needs, who will develop it and make it the great country that it is destined to be, but which it could never be without his help. He is not or ought not to be a consideration secondary to the railroad companies or colonization societies. It is on his account that they are in existence, and it is upon his account that their interests and claims should take a place second to theirs. The squatter, the man who wants the land for his own use and who is the first to claim and improve it should have it in preference to any person or persons coming afterwards, even though it should be the C.P.R. company. The railroad exists for the settler, not the settler for the railroad. The squatter has the first claim and the best right and he should have the land.

If the colonization societies have control of the old sections within their grant, as they certainly have, they as certainly have no control over the new sections, as the following extracts from a speech by Mr. McPherson, the interior, delivered in the house on the 7th of March shows, and it also shows that these societies are not likely to receive nearly as much favor as was at one time expected both by themselves and others. He said, "We cannot help it if people are under the impression that colonization companies can keep them off their tracks. Land jobbers and land speculators may tell the people, 'These lands belong to us,' and some persons are frightened enough to buy of their claim whether it is good or not. We cannot help that. All I can say with reference to this colonization companies is that there is nothing to prevent any settler going in and settling on an even numbered lot under the general regulations, making his entry and getting his patent at the end of three years." As the above was delivered on a motion relating particularly to the position of the land at Edmonton and Prince Rupert, it certainly applies to us in this district, and may be relied upon. So far, so good. The insinuation of untruthfulness against the societies by the premier of the country, whose special

pacts they flattered themselves they were, is not at all complimentary and cannot be entirely satisfactory to them. Perhaps after having fulfilled their mission the premier would not object to getting rid of the whole batch. If so, more power to his elbow.

While at work in this neighborhood, the township surveyors were at some pains to impress upon the settlers that by a new regulation they would be compelled to take their homesteads and pre-emptions adjoining each other north and south. The impression created amongst them accordingly abandoned their pre-emptions which adjoined their homesteads on the east or west and took the quarter section to the north or south although it was inferior. Whether there was such regulation in the old act or not—there have been so many of them—we cannot say, but certainly in the new bill it is expressly stated that the homesteader can obtain at the time he makes his homestead entry, but not at a later date, "a pre-emption entry for any adjoining unoccupied quarter section or part of a quarter section of the same class"—that is the class open to homestead or pre-emption entry, or the even sections. The impression created amongst the settlers at the time the surveyors were taking declarations from them was that they were making a sort of or actual—homestead entry. If this was the case they are now barred from entering for a pre-emption, and if it was not the case the entry was simply not on the basis of the colonization society and not on that of the government.

McNICHOL & CHAMBERLAYNE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class case assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER BY LUKE KELLY,

MAIN STREET, EDMONTON.

Having secured the services of a first-class workman, I am prepared to fill orders for all kinds of fine and coarse work.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Repairing promptly executed.

LUKE KELLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND FARM MACHINERY.

I have secured the agency for the Edmonton district for the Globe Works Company, of London, Ont., manufacturers of reapers, mowers, twin-binding harvesters, etc., and will have a supply of the same here about the 1st of June next. I will start for Winnipeg about the 1st of April, and parties desiring implements should order before that date, as only a limited number will be brought up this season.

A stock of Singer and other sewing machines will be brought up at the same time and sold on reasonable terms.

W. J. WALKER.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S PASTURING LANDS

FOR SALE IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertile Belt, and now offer for sale

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES

already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Town lots also for sale in Winnipeg, West Lorne, Rat Portage, Portage la Prairie, Guelph and Edmonton, N.W.T.

The above will be disposed of at reasonable prices and on easy terms of payment.

Full information in regard to these lands will be given at the offices of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.

C. J. BRYDGES,

Land Commissioner.

THE NEW LAND ACT.

We have received a copy of the bill entitled "An act to amend and to consolidate as so amended the several acts respecting the public lands of the Dominion therein mentioned," which had passed its second reading in the house at the date of the latest papers which arrived by last mail. It is probable that by this time it has become law, and is not likely to be altered in any important particular. There are very few additions to or amendments of the old acts, and these not of any great importance. It does not appear, however, to be likely to put an end to the vexatious changes in the regulations which have cursed the North-West for the past ten years, as in some cases the strict interpretation and enforcement of the law would simply produce chaos, while exceptions can be made to almost every rule simply by order in council, which may be issued at any time. It was expected that by this act, in conformity with the wishes and advice of many "government officials and gentlemen who had visited the North-West," to quote from an authority on the subject, that squatting on unsurveyed government land would be strictly prohibited, but no clause to this effect appears in the bill, and indeed in the several instances in which squatters are mentioned they are spoken of as having rights which must be regarded, but just to what extent is not mentioned, and this will in the future as in the past probably depend greatly on the spirit and ability with which the squatter maintains his rights, which are his by common law. Section 28, dealing with the rights of persons having settled on land before survey, says:

"Whenever any township is surveyed any person who has bona fide settled and made improvements before survey on land in such township which is open to homestead entry, shall have a prior right to obtain homestead entry for the land so settled on, provided such right be exercised within (blank) after the land is open for settlement and no homestead entry shall be granted to any other person in respect of such land until (blank) after notice in writing shall have been given by the local agent to such bona fide settler that such land is open for settlement."

This is a plain recognition of the rights of settlers on even sections, but it leaves those on odd sections as much in the dark as ever.

Sub-clause 2 of clause 34 provides that in the case of a settler who may have obtained homestead entry for land occupied by him previous to survey thereof, residence on and cultivation of the land for the three years next preceding the application for patent, shall, for the purpose of the issue of the patent, be held equivalent to residence for three years after the application for entry on surveyed land, if such residence and cultivation be otherwise in conformity with the provisions of the act.

Clause 77 deals with the manner in which a person in unlawful possession of land—that is, having forfeited it by non-compliance with the provisions of the act—must be ejected. The minister of the interior is to apply to any judge of competent jurisdiction for a writ of ejectment, and the said judge, upon proof to his satisfaction that such land was so forfeited and should properly revert to the crown, or is wrongfully in possession of such person, shall grant an order upon the settler, or person or persons in possession, to deliver the same up to the minister of the interior or to the person by him authorized to receive such possession, and the sheriff shall execute the same. This clause bears out Judge Richardson's decision of last summer to the effect that no one settler can dispossess another until he first proves his better right before a court, and then he must obtain an ejectment by legal process. The government itself, it seems, is obliged to take the same course. This, too, leaves the question of the rights of the squatter in doubt, to be settled according to the view the judge may take of the particular case.

Clause 2, sub-clause 3, provides for the appointment of a "commissioner of Dominion lands" and an "inspector of Dominion land agencies," with powers to be assigned to them from time to time by order in council. A Dominion lands board is to be appointed by order in council to investigate and settle all matters connected with the administration of the land system in Manitoba and the North-West, and to perform such duties not inconsistent with the act as shall be prescribed by order in council.

Sub-clause 5 of the above clause provides that no person employed in or under the department of the interior shall purchase any government land by scrip or otherwise except under order in council; or disclose any discovery made by him or any other officer of the department, or any other information in his possession in relation to government lands unless by permission of the minister of the interior.

Clause 3 provides that none of the provisions of this act shall be held to apply to territory the Indian title to which shall not at the time have been extinguished; and clause 43 says that lands containing coal or other minerals whether in surveyed or unsurveyed territory, shall not be subject to the provisions of this act respecting sale or homestead entry, but shall be disposed of in accordance

with regulations made from time to time by order in council, which shall have been published for four successive weeks in the Canada Gazette and laid before both houses of parliament for thirty days without disapproval by either house, before they take effect. By the first of these clauses the Peace river country is exempt from the operations of the act, and by the second the whole or greater part of the province of Alberta is also exempt, as in Peace river the Indian title is not extinguished, and Alberta is underlaid with coal. It cannot be supposed that the full effect of the latter clause was understood by the framers of the act, and its insertion shows a lamentable lack of knowledge of the country to which the act was intended to apply.

Clause 14 provides that the stakes on the survey lines running north and south shall be on the west side of the road allowances, and on the lines running east and west on the north limit of the road allowances, except on the correction lines when the section stakes of the township on either side of the correction line shall be on each side of the road allowance. The width and number of the road allowances are to be fixed from time to time by order in council.

Clause 18, sub-clause 6, provides that on the survey of a township being effected should the sections allotted to the Hudson's Bay Company be found to have been bona fide settled on under the authority of any order in council or of this act, then if the company forego their right to any or all of the sections aforesaid they shall have the right to select a quantity of land equal to that so settled on from any lands then unoccupied and open to homestead entry or for sale by the government. As the act does not give any authority to settlers to go on land before survey it is impossible that a settler should be found on H.B.Co. land at the time of survey under authority of the act, and therefore the clause does not appear to have any application to ordinary squatters, but only to such as have the authority of an order in council.

Clause 19 sets apart sections 11 and 23 in each township as school land and says that "no right to purchase or obtain homestead entry shall be recognized in connection with the said sections or any part or parts of them." No hope for squatters before survey in regard to them.

Clause 20, sub-clause five, provides that should any school lands become valuable as town sites the government may lay them out in lots and sell them as such, paying into the school fund the amount the land was worth for agricultural purposes and adding the balance to the general revenue derived from government lands.

Holders of military bounty warrants, and presumably of scrip also, shall be at all risk of their loss, as no warrant shall be duplicated.

Clause 24 provides for the ordinary sale of common lands at such prices (not less than \$1 an acre), terms, manner, conditions, in such quantities, of such classes, and for such purposes, as the governor in council may direct. Even sections may be sold as well as odd ones. Power is given the government to arrange with any railway company for a joint sale of adjoining lands for town sites, proceeds to be divided up.

Clause 27 relates to homestead rights and provides that any person, male or female, who is the sole head of a family, or any male who has attained the age of eighteen years, shall be entitled to obtain homestead entry for any quantity of land not exceeding one quarter section, open to such entry. Also that the same person shall in connection with such homestead entry be entitled to obtain at the same time, but not at a later date, a pre-emption entry for any adjoining unoccupied quarter section or part of a quarter section of land of the said class. The entry gives the homesteader the right to prosecute for trespass, but not to a creditor to seize for debt until the issue of the patent. No person shall be entitled to entry for land valuable for its timber, hay, minerals or any description having a commercial value, water power or position near the site of prospective public works. Ten dollars is the homestead entry fee and the same amount for a pre-emption entry. Disputes between homesteaders shall be referred to such parties as the governor in council may direct. Provided, however, that when two persons actually settled upon the same quarter section apply to make entry the one who settled first thereon shall be entitled to such entry. Provided, further, that where both parties have made valuable improvements the minister of the interior may direct that the quarter section be divided between them so as to preserve to each as far as possible his improvements, and if the minister desires he may direct that what the land so allotted lacks of a quarter section may be made up from adjoining unoccupied land open for homestead entry if there be any such. Any person who makes a homestead entry must take possession in his own person within six months, otherwise the entry is void. Provided that in the case of foreign, other than U.S., immigrants the time for taking possession may be extended for a year. Provided, further, that if the time allowed expires on or after the first of Sep-

tember in any year the time is extended until the first day of the ensuing May. Intending immigrants may authorize through the minister of the interior any person to make homestead entries for them, who shall pay the ordinary fees. In the case of foreign immigrants the minister of the interior may alter or waive altogether the requirements as to settlement duties on the separate quarter sections. In the case of homestead settlers other than immigrants the minister may waive the conditions as to residence but not as to cultivation. After residing upon and cultivating his homestead for three years the settler is entitled to his patent, provided he is a British subject. Any person proving that he has resided for twelve months upon his land and brought under cultivation at least thirty acres thereof can obtain the patent by paying the government price at the time. The patent for the pre-emption may also be obtained at the same time on paying the price fixed by the governor in council, but if such pre-emption right be not exercised within six months after the settler shall have become entitled to his homestead patent his pre-emption right shall be forfeited. The homestead entry is cancelled in case of absence for over six months, except in case of illness or other special cases. A cancelled homestead may be sold with the improvements or the improvements in connection with a second homestead entry, as the minister may direct. Any person who has obtained a homestead patent may obtain another homestead and pre-emption entry. Transfers of homestead rights until the granting of the patent has been recommended by local agent are illegal, and the person making them loses his homestead and pre-emption right, and is not permitted to make another entry. Parties bringing out colonies under authority of government must be paid the amount expended up to a certain sum, if such agreement has been made, before the immigrants can receive their patents. In case they fail in their homestead duties the land passes to the person who made the advance.

Clause 40, in regard to pre-emptions, provides that the privilege of pre-emption in connection with a homestead entry may be discontinued by order of the governor in council; such order shall be published in the Canada Gazette for at least six months, and shall come into force on the expiration of six months from the first publication thereof.

The governor in council is empowered to satisfy any claims existing in connection with the extinguishment of the Indian title preferred by half-breeds resident in the North-West territories, outside of the limits of Manitoba previous to the 15th day of July, 1870, by granting land to such persons, to such an extent, and on such terms and conditions as may be deemed expedient. Also to satisfy all rightful claims to land held by any persons on the 15th day of July, 1870, and to grant so much land in satisfaction of such claims as may seem fair and reasonable, but not exceeding one quarter section unless more than that area was under cultivation at that time.

Coal has for a long time past been known to exist in the banks of the Egg lake creek, which falls into the Saskatchewan on its south side opposite Victoria settlement. It was not known whether the deposit was extensive or not as coal was not noticeable along the river banks. Lately, however, the Rev. J. A. McLachlan discovered the outcrop of the same layer or seam of coal on the north side of the river on the H.B.Co. property. Where exposed the seam is five to six feet thick, and the coal is very solid, it being possible to take it out in blocks a foot or more square. It is of a bright black color and burns freely. The seam is about ten feet above high water mark, and where the coal crops out it does not seem to have suffered from exposure to the weather.

MAIL arrived at six o'clock on Tuesday morning with eleven sacks of mail matter and two sacks of express. A bill of other express matter arrived, but the matter itself did not, and the mail men think that it was on a cart that was sent by way of Pitt. The rates charged are \$1.10 a pound—55 cents to Battleford and the same from Battleford to Edmonton. Considering that some of this matter was shipped on this precious express line at Winnipeg last fall, and that it was required by the consignees for winter use only, these rates seem to our beleaguered intellects to be somewhat steep.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

D. R. MUNRO, late House Surgeon Winnipeg General Hospital. Office first door west of Bulletin office, Main st., Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

JOHN B. McKILLIGAN, Land Broker, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner in B.R., etc. Office, 306 Main street, Winnipeg.

BLEECKER & HAMBLY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

W. M. STIFF, Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, accounts collected, estates managed for non-residents, information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall building, Main st., Edmonton.

BUSINESS.

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

JAMES ROSS, Tinsmith, manufacturer of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop on Jasper Avenue, in rear of Methodist Church, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

MULHOLLAND BROS., Hardware Merchants, and dealers in builders' supplies, mill supplies, belting, lace leather, oils and stoves. Agents for the Washburne Manufacturing Co's galvanized steel barbed fence wire. 323 Main street, Winnipeg.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg. A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Straugh.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

CLARKSON & TOLHURST, Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters. A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand. All orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. No. 253 Main street, Winnipeg.

STALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—397 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

CHURCHES.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton. Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. C. SCOLLEN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—All Saints.—Incumbent, Rev. Canon Newton, F.R. Soc. Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Indian service at the close of the afternoon service. Residence at the Hermitage. Members of the church coming to Edmonton are invited to call on the clergyman.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Friday evening at 7.30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan, on April 25th.

LOCAL.

Hemox and Charles Parlow, who arrived from Ontario last week, have taken claims in sections 22 and 28, in township 58, range 24 west of the 4th meridian. They will commence farming operations at once.

T. Smith and A. D. Osborne pull out to-day for the Athabasca landing, on their way to the tar springs above Ft. McMurray. They will take carts to the landing. They will then pack as far as possible, and will finally take to the river and make the end of their journey in boats, if it proves to be impossible to get through with horses all the way.

SPECIAL missionary services were held in the Methodist church on Sunday evening last. Addresses were delivered by Rev. J. McLean on primitive missions, giving an outline history of the early missions and missionaries, the commission given them and by whom, the causes for which they labored and the success they achieved; by Rev. J. A. McLachlan describing the present state of the missionary work of the Methodist church of Canada, alluding to the French missions in Quebec, the English missions throughout Canada, the missions to the Indians, and the foreign missions in Japan and Bermuda; and by Rev. John McDougall contrasting the present and past conditions of the North-West and ascribing the change from the former to the latter to the efforts of Christian missions and missionaries, alluding in laudatory terms to the efforts of the earlier missionaries of the Methodist church. Rev. B. C. Sanderson spoke for a short time on the necessity of special effort being made at the present time. At the close of the services a collection was taken for the missionary purposes which with the one taken up at the morning service for the same purpose amounted to \$185.50.

A QUARTZITE from Hamilton, Ont., having been by the BULKHEADS that grain grown at Edmonton was subject to smut, sends instructions how to prevent this trouble according to the English plan. He says that in the first place the seed should be changed at least every two years, the exchange being made between seed grown on different kinds of soil. On the day before sowing the seed should be emptied into a heap and thoroughly wetted with strong brine, the grain being turned over as the brine is being poured on, so as to get it well mixed, then line should be shaken over it and the heap mixed again. It will be ready to sow as soon as it is dry. Another remedy for smut is bluestone, a quarter of a pound to the bushel of grain, dissolved in boiling water, and enough cold water added to wet the grain thoroughly. This is the quickest and best way for drilling as the grain will dry in about three hours after being wetted. Any correspondent using these remedies are never known to fail. One great drawback to the use of bluestone here this season is that there is none in the country, while lime and salt are very little more plentiful. The means mentioned have often been tried here, but not always with success. The general impression is that the best preventative is to sow healthy seed, and to change the seed as often as possible. If the seed is naturally inclined to be smutty, a condition which either our soil or climate seems to favor, putting lime or bluestone on it may reduce the smut, but will not altogether prevent it. Seed which grew free from smut is not likely to produce smutty grain, and on the other hand grain which grew smutty will produce smut.

The following are the freight and passenger rates which will be charged during the coming season by the Winnipeg & Western transportation company between Winnipeg and Edmonton and intermediate points:—
Freight—Winnipeg to foot of Grand rapids \$1, down \$1; to head of rapids \$1.50, down \$1.25; Pas \$2.50, down \$2.25; Cumberland \$2.75, down \$2.50; Fort a la Corne \$3, down \$2.50; forks of Saskatchewan \$3, down \$2.50; Prince Albert \$3.25, down \$2.50; Carlton \$3.75, down \$3; Battleford \$4.50, down \$3.50; Fort Pitt \$5.25, down \$4; Victoria \$5.75, down \$4.50; Fort Saskatchewan \$6.25, down \$5; Edmonton \$6.25, down \$5. Furniture set up and finished will be 100 per cent. over the above rates. The same net set up 50 per cent. over regular rates. Bolders and heavy machinery 50 per cent. over regular rates, and gunpowder will be charged double rates at all points. Passage—Winnipeg to foot of Grand rapids, cabin \$9, deck \$5; down, cabin \$7, deck \$3. The foot of rapids, cabin \$20, deck \$10; down, cabin \$15, deck \$7.50. Cumberland, cabin \$24, deck \$15; down, cabin \$22.50, deck \$12. Fort a la Corne, cabin \$25, deck \$13; down, cabin \$22.50, deck \$12. Forks of Saskatchewan, cabin \$26, deck \$13; down, cabin \$24, deck \$12. Battleford, cabin \$4, deck \$3; down, cabin \$3, deck \$2.50. Fort Pitt, cabin \$5.50, deck \$3.50; down, cabin \$4.50, deck \$3. Victoria, cabin \$5.50, deck \$3.50; down, cabin \$4.50, deck \$3. Fort Saskatchewan, cabin \$5.50, deck \$3.50; down, cabin \$4.50, deck \$3. Edmonton, cabin \$5.50, deck \$3.50; down, cabin \$4.50, deck \$3. The above list of rates is signed by John B. Davis, superintendent of the line.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Qu'Appelle and Long lake land company have fulfilled their agreement and received the lands applied for.

The Prince Edward Island Canadian government railway was operated for the year ending June 30, 1882, at a cost of \$225,220. The earnings for the same period were \$137,267, leaving a loss of \$90,952 for the year. The Intercolonial, 800 miles in length, was operated at a cost of \$2,067,000. The earnings were \$2,073,262, leaving a profit of \$9,262 on the year's business.

The trade and navigation returns of Canada for the past year show that the total exports were over \$102,500,000, and the total imports \$100,000,000 on which the duties were nearly \$22,000,000. The percentage of duty on the total value of the imports at Manitoba was 20 per cent. The percentage on the goods entered for consumption in Manitoba was 20.18. The percentage to the cost of collecting the customs revenue in Manitoba during the year was 1.42.

Watson, M.P. for Marquette, lately spoke in the house asking that agricultural implements and machinery be admitted into Manitoba free of duty. The Winnipeg Times, although upholding the national policy, recommends the proposition, and also that Mr. Royal to admit coal and lumber free. Mr. Royal's motion in the house in regard to whether was met by strong objections from the Georgian bay and lake Superior lumber interests, and was promptly shot upon.

The Canadian Pacific have appointed agents to examine the contested entries made by settlers in south-western Manitoba, and report upon their validity. The agents are to visit and report upon all farms occupied under homestead or preemption titles. It is said that in all cases where the settlers are reported as having failed in any respect in fulfilling the terms of settlement, the company will demand that the land so occupied shall revert to them, under the terms of their contract.—Winnipeg Times.

In a recent speech in the house, when the rights of the river settlers in the Saskatchewan country to a river survey was under discussion, Sir John A. Macdonald said: "We cannot help it, if people act under the impression that colonization companies can keep them off their tracks. Land jobbers and speculators may tell the people, 'These lands belong to us,' and some persons are frightened enough to buy off their claim, whether it is good or not. We cannot help that. All I can say with reference to these colonization companies is that there is not anything to prevent any settler going in and settling on an even number of lot under the general regulations, making his entry and getting his patent at the end of three years. This settles one very important point in regard to the rights and powers of the colonization companies.

When the Regina Leader was started the editor informed the public that it would give the government of the day an independent support. The following extract from an editorial on the expenditure upon the revenue from the North-West since '69 by the general government will be admitted on all sides to be fully independent, and no more independent than true: "In pointing out the indebtedness of the North-West to the government we have not dwelt on the fact that if a worn-out politician wanted to be shelved, and if he was too offensive morally or too feeble intellectually to be tolerated in Ontario or Quebec, the bewildered premier turned to the North-West for which anything was considered sufficiently good. Thus a conservative government gave the North-West a Morris, and a reform government going one more gave it a Gaither. The same rule prevailed in all lower appointments, and a young and energetic reformer having been retained, humiliated, initiated by wooden nutmegs and assented brains. We know how conscientious a man and how good a presider over the interior. We hope the time is gone, when over the gateway of the North-West was written, as it were, for every minister, the legend 'bubbish may be shot here.' Hope it won't spoil the effect of the above to remark that the editor, Mr. N. F. Davin, holds a seat in the North-West country, and that he was appointed by the Ottawa government before he had actually taken up his residence in the North-West.

METHEOLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, May 4th, 1883. Reported for the BULKHEADS by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	67	32
Sunday,	67	37
Monday,	71	31
Tuesday,	70	35
Wednesday,	58	28
Thursday,	52	30
Friday,	54	22

Barometer rising, 27.063.

BIRTH.

Gibbons.—On Friday, 27th ult., the wife of J. Gibbons, of the Miner's flat, of a son.

TO MERCHANTS, TRADERS AND OTHERS.

F. FRASER TIMS,

Of Regina and Swift Current Creek, N.W.T.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER,

Having just erected a

LARGE STORE AT SWIFT CURRENT CREEK.

Is now prepared to supply the trade with Flour, Bacon, Hams, Groceries, Hardware, Furniture, Tinware, Ready-made Clothing, Blankets, Hats and Caps, and General Supplies, either there or at Regina.

THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY (Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE, Manager. Address Calgary, N.W.T.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE

STUART D. MULKINS,

Sole agent in Edmonton for the sale of lots on the

ROBERTSON & MCGINNIS PROPERTY, Lot No. 12, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & McLEOD PROPERTY, Lot No. 14, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & LAMOREAUX PROPERTY, City of Saskatchewan.

Plans may be seen at my office.

Terms easy.

Office Lot 37, Block 2, Robertson & McGinnis estate.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL & CO.

Have just received their large outfit of goods, comprising,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

And a large assortment of

HARNESSES.

Also a large and complete stock of

CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

Notwithstanding the high rate of freight we hope to be able to offer the public the above goods at

BOTTOM FIGURES,

And as there is a great scarcity of goods we would respectfully ask the public to

GIVE US AN EARLY CALL.

Inspect and judge for themselves if we have not the

BEST SELECTION OF GOODS FOR THE GREAT NORTH-WEST

That has ever been brought into the country for the money.

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Reg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTENT WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES,

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.

NORRIS & CAREY,

Have just received a large and complete assortment of

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which will be sold at

PRICES LOWER THAN LAST FALL, NOTWITHSTANDING THE HIGH FREIGHT

The stock on hand includes

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF BOOTS AND SHOES

Of every variety and at bottom prices.—Men's differentiated Overshoes and Felt Boots. Ladies' and Children's Overshoes.

A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES

Which are going off rapidly.

DRY GOODS & READY-MADE CLOTHING

All styles and prices.

40 BOTTOM FIGURES THROUGHOUT

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert road